

Inverting Operational Amplifier

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Inverting Operational Amplifier	2
Gain of Op-Amp	2
Investigation of inverting input	3

Inverting Operational Amplifier

Gain of Op-Amp

Build the following circuit in [figure 1](#) with the power supply and a multimeter.



Fig. 1: Inverting Op-Amp

$U_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$, $U_{SS} = -10\text{ V}$, $R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$

Calculate the necessary value for R_2 , so that the Output U_{OUT} is $+5\text{ V}$. Use the supply voltage of the operational amplifier for U_{IN} .

$U_{IN} =$

$$R_2$$

Investigation of inverting input



Fig. 2: Inverting Op-Amp: Investigate currents of the inverting input

$$U_{DD} = 10\text{V}, U_{SS} = -10\text{V}, R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$$

Use the values from figure 1 for U_{IN} , U_{OUT} , R_2 .

Complete the arrows in the schematic of the circuit.

Determine the the currents I_1 and I_2 indirectly by measuring the voltage across known resistors.

Calculate the algebraic sum of the currents at node N_{12} using Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL).

$$U_1$$

$$U_2$$

$$I_{1} \approx 0$$

$$I_{2} \approx 0$$

$$I_{N12} \approx 0$$



Fig. 3: Inverting Op-Amp: Investigate the virtual GND of the inverting input

$$U_{DD} = 10V, U_{SS} = -10V, R_1 = 10k\Omega$$

Use the values from figure 1 for U_{IN}, U_{OUT}, R_2 .

Complete the arrows in the schematic of the circuit.

Take the values for U_1, U_2, U_{OUT} from figure 2.

Calculate the voltage at node N_{12} relative to ground using Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) within the circuit loop.

Compare your calculated result with your measurement at node N_{12} .

$$U_1 \approx 0$$

$$U_2 \approx 0$$

$$U_{OUT} \approx 0$$

$$\text{Calculated } U_{N12} \approx 0$$

$$\text{Measured } U_{N12} \approx 0$$

Analyze the physical significance of the potential at N_{12} in the context of the operational amplifier's input configuration. What do you observe?

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

What will happen if you short-circuit R_2 ?
Try it and explain your results.

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

$\{\rm \dots\}$

From:

<https://first.mexle.te.hs-heilbronn.de/> - MEXLE Wiki

Permanent link:

https://first.mexle.te.hs-heilbronn.de/lab05_en/inverting_op-amp_basics_amplification?rev=1777360828

Last update: **2026/04/28 09:20**

